

The Marble Hill Press.

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MARBLE HILL, MISSOURI

Cordill has grown more quickly than any other large British town of late years. From 1881 to 1901 its population rose from 82,000 to 125,000.

Paris is threatened with an elevated structure in its finest street. It is proposed to build a moving sidewalk like that used in the late exposition to run along the avenue de l'Opera the grand boulevard, the Boulevard Sebastopol, the Rue Turbigo and the Rue de Rivoli, a circuit of about six miles.

A 50-horse steamship with propeller machinery on the turbine principle, according to the invention of Mr. Parsons, brother of Lord Rose, is being constructed on the Clyde for the French Northern Railway company to ply between Calais and Dover. It is expected to run this summer, and will do the channel passage in little over half an hour.

From the time of St. Paul's pander man of Tross to the recent death of the gifted son of the Secretary of State, records of fatalities are not uncommon. They aggregate a veritable catalogue of deaths, and the frequent practice of sitting in an open window when one is asleep, even to the suffer from malnutrition, the cool night air often brings moments of drowsiness and consequent loss of equilibrium.

The pope is not allowing the visit of Italy to pick up all the old collections in the Italian market. Six thousand pieces, containing many rare papal coins, which were collected by Cardinal Ruffini have been bought by the Vatican. Many believe the cardinal's hands in 1902 for the weight in silver, when Pope Pius introduced the French monetary system and the old coins were retired in the papal government.

Arthur P. Millmore of Cambridge is the oldest and richest "messenger boy" in the country. He is 74 years old and has a fortune of \$30,000. With \$30,000 well invested, Millmore does not need to work. He works for his health. He has always been well, never having had a sick day in his life, and he intends to keep well as long as he lives. So he works for the exercise that he gets rather than for the money, which amounts to about \$7 or \$8 a week. Mr. Millmore was born in Scotland and came to America with money in the United States and Canada as a carriage manufacturer.

An extraordinary sensation was produced in Lisbon, recently by the discovery that an old woman named Casilda, a reputed witch, was kidnapping little children, and after taking them to her home in a slum, was gashing their hands and collecting their blood in a bucket. There is an old superstition that blood from the hands of children between the ages of one and three is an infallible ingredient in love-potions, and it was for this purpose that Casilda was making her horrid brew. It is asserted that the police, in arresting the witch, obtained evidence which indicates more than one lady of good society among her clients.

Wyoming has a snap mine. A deposit of a whitish material, in compact form, containing just enough sulphates, potash and pumice to give gritty essential, has been discovered five miles west of Newcastle, in the northern part of Wyoming, says the Denver Times. The deposit lies in a fissure and dips into the ground like a vein of mineral. The vein, it is called, is 15 to 18 feet wide and runs the length of a quarter section, which for 20 years up to date was used as a stock pasture. Soon a building of commodious dimensions, fitted with machinery that will cut the slate of mineral soap into slabs for commercial use, will cover a part of the ground.

Portable churches have followed the portable school house. The Dutch Reformed Church of Pennsylvania is considering the advisability of adopting them in communities too poor and too thinly settled to afford a permanent house of worship. The buildings are made of corrugated, galvanized iron fastened to a wooden framework. The inside is sheathed with matched boards, between which and the iron walls is a lining of heavy felt, which keeps the building warm in winter and cool in the summer. Each place is marked and the whole so planned that any ordinary mechanic can put the building together. Such a church, with a seating capacity of three hundred, can be built for fifteen hundred dollars. The portable church, however, is not an automobile. It is like other churches in that it will not "go" unless people pull together.

"We now know that all the theories which the first class in Harvard College defended in 1642 are false," says Edward Everett Hale, "their astronomy was all wrong, their logic was all wrong, their metaphysics were all wrong, and their theology was all wrong." While we are prying ourselves upon the intellectual success with which this century opens, it will be wise to reflect that the men of light and learning in 1642 were as sure that they had the right of things as we are today of our own science.

A "Saint Sebastian" by Titian and a portrait of the Archduchess Eleanor of Austria, Queen of Hungary, by Velasquez, have been discovered in Gerdale, between Venice and Trieste. Prof. Cantalamessa, director of the Venice art museum, is sure that the Titian is genuine and declares it a masterpiece.

Few women consider that they carry some 40 or 50 miles of hair on their heads; the fair-haired may even have to drop 75 miles of threads of gold every morning.

The will of the Moscow millionaire Sokolovskoff, who died childless on May 20, has just been opened. Thirty million rubles are left for charities, ten millions for establishing girls' schools, ten for erecting dwellings for the poor and ten more for relatives of the deceased.

Denmark started last century as the poorest country, per head of population, in Europe. It ended as one of the richest. It is said that it has to thank the head system and dairy system for the fact.

SHAFFER LABOR COLOSSUS.

Should the steel workers strike because the worst form of it possibly could nearly one million men would quit working. When one comes to a full realization of what such a condition might bring about the prospect is nothing less than appalling. Suppose that a million men should take it into their heads to reopen the mills on their own account. It might be a long time before they could be dispossessed. Or suppose they should organize into an army. As a Chicago paper says, the result "might stagger humanity." Thus a difference between capital and labor that is trivial in the abstract, might in the general, in the masses of compulsory submission machinery, might lead to conditions so far-reaching that all would suffer from its effects.

Muster of Men.
Men called out at first..... 70,000
Men called out by second order 230,000
Federation of Labor (may)..... 1,000,000

The army of workers..... 1,000,000

Muster of Money.
Stock of steel trust..... \$1,000,000,000
Underwriting fund..... 25,000,000
Other available money..... 50,000,000

Total trust fund..... \$1,075,000,000



President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association says that the question to be settled is "whether unionism is to stand or fall." To the extent that it is the issue in the present contest it is one of his own making.

It is alleged by him and by other members of the organization at the head of which he is, that the men who control the great steel companies have been determined to undermine and finally destroy the Amalgamated Association, and that the demands made by that association were in the nature of self-defense. Those who make these statements presumably believe them to be true, but they have presented no evidence to show that they are true. They have called attention to the fact that in all times when mills are closed while non-union mills are kept running. It so happens that the non-union mills were the better equipped ones and goods could be made more cheaply in them—Chicago Tribune.

In Hongkong there are only 600 women, and in Hawaii 533 women, to every 1,000 men.

About 15,000,000 pounds of foreign materials are imported to this country yearly.

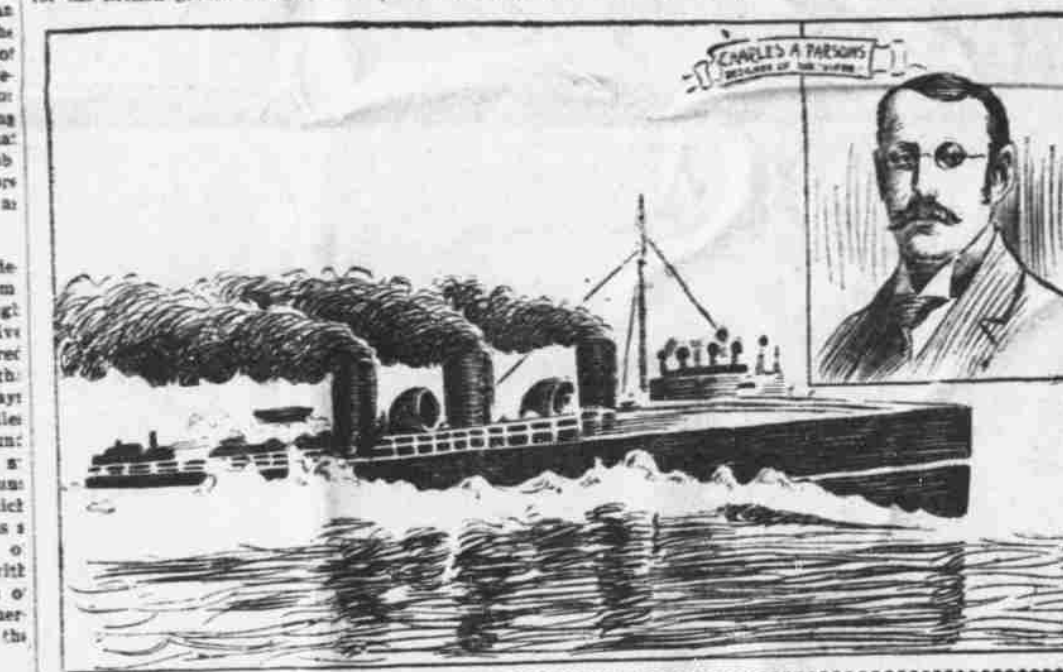


Destruction of the Destroyer "Viper."

The British torpedo boat destroyer Viper, which was wrecked on the rocks off Alderney Island, in many respects was the most remarkable boat afloat. She was the first vessel to be fitted with the famous steam turbine engines invented by C. A. Parsons, younger brother of the Earl of Rose and fellow of the Royal Society. She was also the fastest ship in the world. On her trial trip about one year ago she steamed at the rate of 34 miles an hour. Those who saw the trial said that the ship passed them with a roar indescribable, and a display of power grand to behold. The Viper was built for the British government. She was

fitted with engines especially designed for speed by Mr. Parsons. Her length was 110 feet, her beam 21 feet and her displacement 350 tons. Her horsepower was 11,000. The hull was driven through the water at express-train speed by four screw shafts entirely independent of one another. Two shafts on one side were driven by one high and one low pressure turbine respectively. Her great speed and her quick maneuvering made the Viper an important asset to the British navy. Since going into commission the Viper had been the object of great curiosity among naval architects generally. As a torpedo boat destroyer she was of course considered the most efficient vessel of that kind in the world.

revolutions per minute and its simplicity, speed of revolution and perfect steadiness made a great impression on the engineering world. The discussion which followed brought out the prediction that the time would soon come when ocean ships of the first class would travel at the rate of 30 to 40 miles an hour. The only drawback to the use of these peculiar engines was the difficulty of reversing their action. Since going into commission the Viper had been the object of great curiosity among naval architects generally. As a torpedo boat destroyer she was of course considered the most efficient vessel of that kind in the world.



The Katipunan Secret Society.

Colonel Kennon of the United States army contributes to the North American Review the most complete account of the Katipunan thus far published. His article makes it easy to understand the important part this underground secret society played in the recent insurrection in the Philippines. The Katipunan sprang into existence at Manila nine years ago and spread rapidly through the Tagal provinces, taking its membership chiefly from the most ignorant classes. Its avowed object was to agitate for reform, and it soon incurred the hostility of the Spanish government. Colonel Kennon says Aguinado and other prominent members of the Katipunan suddenly began the insurrection of 1896 in order to escape arrest. By the time the Americans arrived in 1898 the society had become a powerful instrument for evil in the hands of its leaders, says the Chicago Tribune.

The secret initiations of the Katipunan are of a terrifying nature and include the signing of the candidate's name with his own blood. Every device is used to impress credulous members with the fact that they must obey the orders of their Katipunan chiefs on pain of death. When Aguinado and his fellow-leaders decided to assume control of the islands they began by declaring all Filipino members of the Katipunan, and his alleged republic was made practically identical with

this secret society. The people were forbidden, under pain of death, to accept any office under the Americans. Disobedience of the secret orders of the Katipunan was followed by secret acts of open murder.

Colonel Kennon gives a startling list of authenticated cases in which men and women were put to death in cruel and shocking ways by this pitiless society. Neither sex nor age was spared, and the natives dreaded the secret, swift, and sure vengeance of the Katipunan more than they feared the American soldiers. The reign of blood and terror maintained in the last two years, and only now ceasing, surpasses that of the Ku Klux in their worst days. Colonel Kennon says the victims murdered by the Katipunan in the last two years number hundreds, if not thousands.

The effect of such a reign of terror upon the ignorant and timorous natives was to give the insurrection an apparent vitality which it never really possessed. From time immemorial the Filipino people have obeyed the authority which he feared most. In this case he obeyed the Katipunan, and even when he was robbed or his relations were murdered he dared not denounce the perpetrators or the crimes to the American authorities. This was the power by which Aguinado pressed his recruits into service and forced supplies and money from every village visited by his agents. His own

collapse is, in part, a reaction from that reign of blood.

Canada Welcomes Vp.

Home rule in Canada is so far accomplished that a college system will be established and a mint will issue the new money. Heretofore Canadian coins have been minted in London under imperial supervision. Decimal coins have been issued, but they were of imperial weight and measure. The new coins of Canada are to have a name entirely unknown heretofore in the vocabulary of finance. They are to be called "beavers," that animal being an emblem on the Canadian flag. A "beaver" will be the same as an American eagle, \$10; half "beavers," \$5, and "double beavers," \$20, like our double eagles, also will be coined. The Spanish decimal system will be retained in the silver coinage. As four-fifths of the travelers in Canada are Americans, they must study with interest the new Canadian coinage. It is peculiar, but not unintelligible.

Last year the markets of New York paid as revenue into the city treasury \$254,000 from rents, exclusive of \$400,000 collected from stalls and privileges in Wallabout market, Brooklyn, and \$1,000 from market cellar rents, a total of more than \$650,000.

Venice has a rule which has been opened day and night for 150 years.

A Boon for Busy Mothers.

An invention has just been patented which should prove, as the inventor anticipates, a boon for busy mothers who find it hard to get time from their household duties to rock their babies. The contrivance, which is not in use, is a combined rocking chair and cradle. The cradle when not in use, is the lower part of the chair and is not in sight. When it is desired to rock the baby, the baby is pulled out, the rocking proceeds to rock back and forth, and at the same time she reads the latest novel or prepares her paper on Republican mythology for the next meeting of the club. If there happens to be twins in the family preparation has been made for this emergency by building the rocker with a double cradle, one being attached on either side, so that two babies may be rocked to sleep at the same time.

The United Kingdom has 500,000 slaves. France, 1,000,000.

Current Topics

The World's National Debt.

A comparative study of the debts of all nations, contributed to the August North American Review by O. P. Austin, shows that the national debts of the world now aggregate \$21,500,000,000, or ten times the sum owed by the nation a century ago. The major part of this startling increase has been incurred in the last half century. Wars and the maintenance of great armies and navies have been chiefly responsible for this increase, but in some cases the debts represent investments in railroads and other public utilities. Germany owns most of its railways. Two-thirds of the railways of Russia



O. P. AUSTIN.

are owned by the government. The debt of Australia represents only public utilities. Great Britain's debt, which is \$5.96 per capita represents war and speculations in other countries. Our debt represents war alone. France has the greatest national debt in the world, amounting to more than \$5,000,000,000. Every man, woman, and child in France pays \$4.25 every year for interest on this debt. Australia, with its annual per capita interest payment of \$10.10, is the only country that surpasses France on this score. In the United States the per capita cost of the national debt is only 44 cents annually.

We could purchase all the railroads in the country and run them through the national government and still have less per capita debt than France or Great Britain.

Though the debts of the nations are ten times as great as they were a century ago, the increase rests on a fairly solid basis. The century has expended the wealth of the nations fully tenfold, while the great increase in national debts, considering the increase in the population, is a corresponding expansion in the circulating medium. The lower interest rates of today are also an important element. Most of the national debts now draw only from 2 to 3 1/2 per cent, while a hundred years ago the rates were double those figures. In 1865 the United States was paying 7 1/2 per cent, where it now pays 2 per cent, the lowest rate on any national debt in the world. If all the nations moved as strong a determination to pay their obligations as does the United States there would be no need of the world's national indebtedness.

Mrs. Ruffin Uncertain.

Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, the Boston colored woman who was re-



MRS. RUFFIN.

fused a seat at the biennial convention of the National Federation of Women's Clubs in Milwaukee last year, has not yet decided whether she will try again at California next year. The National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs at the closing session of its convention in Springfield last week, voted to send Mrs. Ruffin again. She herself, however, did not know of this action until yesterday.

Anti-American Newspapers.

A bombshell will be thrown into the office of several metropolitan newspapers in December when a certain senator of the United States introduces a resolution asking for an inquiry into the ownership of certain newspapers that are advocating anti-American ideas in this country. It will be charged that fifteen of the leading papers are owned abroad and a remedy will be sought. It is quite likely that no further remedy than a thorough exposure of the black sheep will be necessary.—Journalist.

Gold Accumulation.

At the end of July the amount of gold in the treasury approximated \$204,000,000. This is more than the treasury ever held before, and more than any other government is supposed to hold now, although the Russian government once claimed to hold nearly \$24,000,000 more.

No Disgrace to Work.

Henry Chisholm of Cleveland, a graduate of Yale, is working in the rivet works owned by his millionaire father in the Ohio city and earns \$125 a day. Young Chisholm does not make-believe work but is always on duty at 7 o'clock in the morning, his determination being to learn rivet-making thoroughly. He does not agree with Schwab, the steel trust man, that education is a bar to progress in manufacturing.

News and Views

A Wife's Privilege.

In New York city recently a husband had his wife arrested on the charge of going through his pockets while he slept and taking from them \$27 and a lot of valuable papers. The magistrate before whom the case was tried held that the wife was guilty of theft, and, although he dealt leniently with her, he permitted it to be understood that she could have been indicted, tried and found guilty of larceny. For the defense, as was quite natural, it was held that a wife could not possibly pick her husband's pockets, because man and wife being one, his pockets were to all intents and purposes her pockets, and their contents to all intents and purposes were as much her property as his. One cannot rob one's wife, and, therefore, could the woman be found guilty of theft for taking what belonged to her husband—that is to say, what belonged to herself? For the prosecution it was held that the husband and wife are one in theory only, not in fact. The law recognizes this, it is contended, when it deals with husbands and wives as individuals.

The law treats the wife as a separate person, it was held, when it grants her certain distinctive rights and protects her in the enjoyment of them, when she is permitted to hold property in her own name, and when she is privileged to do many things which her husband cannot legally prevent her from doing. The magistrate was influenced by these arguments for the prosecution to hold that, wherever a wife's privileges may be, she has no business to ransack her husband's pockets or to take anything from them without his consent. There is little danger, that the New York case will establish a precedent, or that husbands in general will have their wives arrested for going through their pockets. When the average man of good sense, good behavior, and small means considers how often and how minutely his wife is disappointed as she goes through his pockets he will not think of depriving her of the privilege.

Healed by a Pardon.

Some time ago Judson Arkell who had been convicted of embezzling



JUDSON ARKELL.

money, was let out of the penitentiary, Va., was let out of the penitentiary by a pardon. It was granted because it was represented that the cashier was fatally ill and could not live but a few days. The petitioners for his release said it would be an act of mercy to let him out so that he might not die in a prison cell. Last week this moribund cashier set off, in perfect health, for a long hunting trip in the Adirondacks. It is admitted now that he never was sick at all and that he was "Shamming Abraham" all the time he was in the prison hospital. He got a pardon under false pretenses, but it is an irrevocable pardon. Description pays sometimes, even when detected. This cashier is not the first man who has been let out of prison to die and has recovered his health at once, nor will he be the last, so long as prison doctors are glib and presidents and governors are merciful. Therefore it may not be inexpedient to substitute for the unconditional pardon which it has been customary to give to those who are about to die a release from imprisonment for that purpose only, the convict to be taken back to prison the day that he shows any symptoms of recovery.

Goes to Education.

Mary Carroll of Boston, whose father, who when he died, left the income of the estate, valued at about \$100,000, to her for life and then to the Uni-



MARY CARROLL.

versity of Virginia, has arranged that the income of the entire estate, less \$2,000 reserved for herself, shall be transferred to the University of Virginia after April 1, 1902.

"Fighting" Bob's Turn Next.

Ex-Senator Chandler, once secretary of the navy, is playing every card he knows to secure the court-martial of "Fighting" Bob Evans for criticism of the New Hampshire navy in "The Nation" and "The Nation's" "Editorial" column.

Rich Woman Peddles Milk.

Mrs. Anna Stillman, wife of C. P. Stillman of Vineyard, N. J., who is rated as a millionaire, has adopted a plan which has caused no end of talk among her wealthy neighbors. Mrs. Stillman has become tired of idleness and has long yearned for the simple ways of the poor. This summer she determined to indulge herself on her husband's country place a herd of choice Jersey cows. When the latter of protest against the "Admiral's" language was received it was referred to Evans, but he was not to be deterred. He was paid to it, "Fighting" Bob, who did not care to become involved in a controversy, simply playing the communication on the matter, said: "It is simply a temper in a vapour. It is entirely too trivial to notice. I have no time to devote to such petty things."

SAYINGS AND DOINGS

Was True to Last Cause.

Judge William Cecil Price, United States marshal at Chicago last week at the age of 86 years, Judge Price had lived with his daughter for the last three years, going to Chicago from Springfield, Mo., where he had practiced law after the war. Before the war Judge Price was prominent in national affairs. He retired to continue in office when President Lincoln was



WILLIAM CECIL PRICE.

elected because of his sympathy with the northern cause. He was born in Russell county, Virginia, April 1, 1816, and was graduated from Knox college at Nashville in 1835. A year later he moved to Springfield, Mo., and practiced law. In 1845 he was appointed United States deputy surveyor of lands under General Cass. Two years later he was elected probate judge of Green county, Missouri. His election to the state senate followed in 1854 and three years later he resigned from the senate to accept the position of judge of the circuit court of Missouri. In 1859 he was made commissioner of western lands and a year later, when Judge Casey, United States treasurer, died he was appointed by President Buchanan to fill the unexpired term. When Buchanan was succeeded by Lincoln the latter proffered the same place to Judge Price. The judge went to Jefferson Davis and offered his services and the confederate president offered him a place in his cabinet. This Price refused, wishing a more active field. He was appointed major of cavalry and joined the army led by his cousin, General Sterling Price, and fought against the Union troops. At the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., he was captured. For eight months he was held prisoner at Alton, Ill. When the exchange occurred, he returned to the army and fought until the conclusion of the war. At the end of the war he went to St. Louis and thence to his old home at Springfield, Mo.

Constitution's Shipper.

Captain Uriah Rhodes, the new commander of the yacht Constitution, the new ship defender, comes from a long line of sailing masters. He is a son of that famous south shore of Long Island which has been the cradle of most of the captains of the cup defenders. His father, a white old veteran of 75, was a famous sailor man in his day and he gave the present Captain his first lessons in sailing a racing boat. Since he was 12 years old "Rise Rhodes has



CAPT. RHODES.

practically lived on the water. He first commanded an oyster schooner. The first was when he was 16 years old. Later he was the skipper of an excursion yacht, in which capacity his skill attracted the attention of a member of the New York Yacht club, who gave Captain Rhodes his first command of a racing boat. He sailed the famous Lusca to many victories and took it to Europe in 1904, making the trip across the Atlantic in fifteen and one-half days. Captain Rhodes is 49 years old, in the prime of his strength and skill.

Crowded with Work.

It is said by a good authority that the American shipyards, where steel vessels are built, have orders which will keep all of them busy for the next twelve months, and some of them for a longer time. This applies to the yards on the great lakes as well as to those on the seaboard. Some of the vessels under construction are battleships or cruisers for the American navy. Others are to be used in the coasting trade. A few are to be employed in overseas commerce under the American flag. Six large freight boats are being built for the Atlantic transport line. Two steamers of about the same dimensions as the immense Celtic of the White Star line are being built to ply on the Pacific in connection with the Great Northern railway. Two large vessels for the Pacific Mail Steamship company are nearly finished.

Too Many Doctors.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is of the opinion that there is a surplus of doctors in the United States, and regards that as a plus in increasing. There is now a doctor to every 1,000 of population, which is not on the whole an unhealthy country, one physician ought to be able to look after the whole of a thousand ordinary people. Wherever more men are employed to perform any kind of service than is actually needed, more than the community has to pay too much for services rendered or some of the men employed must be unable to make more than bare living, if they make that.

According to the Journal 1,000 doctors die yearly. In spite of this fact, almost 6,000 are born. Requirements are severe, although, a doctor can earn \$5,000 a year. It is thought, however, how long will it be before there is one doctor for every 100 of population? Then societies will be organized for the relief of suffering M.D.s.

As the World Revolves

Negroes Abled by Franker.

Samuel H. Needham, who claims to be the Hebrew prophet referred to in the Bible, the seventh child of Judah, born to be a priest and a king before the Lord of Israel, is leading the negroes and superstitious whites under a spell by his street corner talks in Mason, Mo. He is a remarkable personage. He says that his mother was born at Richmond, Va., in the year 1800. Her maiden name was Julia Judah, the daughter of Emanuel Judah. She was left an orphan at an early age, kidnapped by slave dealers and sold into bondage. This enslaved Jewish woman then became the mother of thirteen children—eleven black and two white. The "prophet" claims to be one of these two white children. The daughter was bought out of slavery for the sum of \$500 and he freed himself in the twenty-fourth year of



S. H. NEEDHAM.

Jewish Prophet, Who Holds Negroes in Missouri Under a Spell. His age by going to Windsor, Canada. His mission Needham announces to be to deliver the natives and to establish a universal brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God, and says the thing is to be achieved in his day and generation.

While not professing in appearance, the "prophet" talks with some fluency and much animation. He announced that he could repeat any verse in the Bible correctly offhand, and his frequent use of the scriptures to prove his peculiar teachings impressed his hearers. He says he is in the seventy-fourth year of his second earth life and has lived a number of years in Kansas City. Mo., where he opened a "universal mission" in 1890.

Sympathy and Business.

President Kruger is not aware of the fact that sympathy must not be allowed to spoil a good trade. He has heard about American sympathy for the Boers. Evidently he does not take much stock in it. The message which he has sent by the pastor of a Boer church in Pretoria, who is now in a country asking aid for the women and children in foreign prison camps, is "Tell the American people that we are helping to murder us by sending money and horses to the British generals." Americans have sold several million dollars' worth of these animals to British purchasing agents, and to a certain extent have contributed to the subjugation of the Boers. Without these animals the British would not have made the headway they have. Nevertheless, it is safe to say that in nearly every instance the men who raised and sold these mules and horses sympathize with the Boers, but they did not let their sympathies interfere with the sale of their live stock, nor are they supposed to know for whom they are purchased. For all that they are aware they may be for the Boers. President Kruger's message was a tactful one. He would make a poor solicitor for contributions. But the need of the women and children in the prison camps of the Transvaal is great, and President Kruger's ungracious remarks should not deter Americans from giving for the relief of these sufferers.—Chicago Tribune.

Stenikiewicz on New Novel.

Henry Stenikiewicz, author of "Qu Vadis" and the greatest living Russian author, is engaged in the preparation of a novel that promises to equal if not surpass anything he has yet produced. Stenikiewicz is one of those few writers who can outline and pre-



HENRY STENIKIEWICZ.

fect work in a crowded summer hotel. He spends much time in Ragusa, Switzerland, where, as his translator, Curtin, has written, "There is a great charm in the freedom and beauty of a crowded hotel with all comforts of the century. It is also a good place for work." Stenikiewicz was born in 1848.

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Sometimes a man gains by losing.